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priest with imaginary phantoms of dark-scowling mortals wrapt up in bigotry and black garments, or intent on the means of retaining in slavish ignorance, and moulding into a handle of political anarchy, the quick perceptions and high-wrought passions of a warm-hearted peasantry. How pure, how redeeming an architype in the reverse of this image is the worthy Curé of Montaigne! Born and educated in France, M. Segoinne emigrated from that country when revolutionary suspicion threatened the lives of all whose virtues were inimical to the views of the ruling democrats, and for the last thirty years has devoted his attention exclusively to the welfare of these children of Acadia. Buried in this retreat from all the thoughts and habits of the polished world, he yet retains the urbanity of the old French school; or rather, I apprehend, possesses that natural excellence of disposition which gives to urbanity its intrinsic value. He is at once the priest, the lawyer, and the judge of his people; he has seen most of them rise up to manhood around him, or accompany his own decline in the vale of years: the unvarying steadiness of his conduct has gained equally their affection and respect: to him, therefore, it is that they apply in their mutual difficulties; from him they look for judgment to decide their little matters of dispute. Eleven years ago, a case between two Acadians belonging to this settlement came on for trial before the Supreme Court. From some informality, the cause was nonsuited: it was not again brought forward; and since that time there is no instance of a law-suit from Montaigne appearing on the records of the judicial circuit."

"In practical traits of social morality, they shine pre-eminent. Their community is in some respects like that of a large family. Should one of their members be left a widow without any immediate protector or means of support, her neighbours unite their labours in tilling her land, securing the crops, and cutting her winter-fuel. Instances of a second marriage are rare among them. Children who may become orphans are always taken into the families of their relations or friends, who make no distinction between them and their own offspring."

"Intermarriages between the Acadians and British settlers very seldom take place. 'Why,' said a friend of mine, to a young *Acadienne*,—'why do you keep the English at such a distance? you never give them a chance of running off with any of you.'—'Ah,' replied M^{rs} Teriot, in her native *patois*, 'perhaps the English don't try.'

"The difference of language, however, is rather an awkward bar to surmount in the advances of intimacy, and is quite sufficient to give colour to the young lady's implied accusation. A small *auberge* near Sissiboo is kept by an Englishman, who has been bolder than the rest of his countrymen, and has carried off a prize from the flock of Montaigne. I passed the night at his house, and was amused, not like Miss Letitia Ramsbottom, that little boys should speak French, but to observe half a dozen children chattering to their mother in that language, and then running to their father with a little tale in English: they invariably maintained this distinction, never speaking to their parents, except in the native language of each, although the mother, in this instance,

was almost equally conversant with either. The French of *la vieille France* is perfectly understood by them; and one whose ear has been accustomed to the *patois* of that country, would have no difficulty in understanding theirs. It is however far more corrupted than that of the Canadians, and has become still farther changed by many grammatical misapplications.

"The costume of the women is preserved in greater purity than I have ever observed among the settlements of the East Coast. The *coiffe*, a blue or white handkerchief, covers the head, and is tied under the chin. The little children, who are muffled up in this manner at all seasons, look almost smothered on a hot summer's day. A ribband is bound round the forehead, under which a few short and remarkably thin curls are suffered to escape in front, and two ringlets equally thin fall down on each side. A little bob-jacket of linen cloth, checked blue-and-white, with a high waist, is covered at the shoulders with a white or coloured handkerchief, pinned neatly behind. The petticoat is usually dark blue, of coarse woollen homespun, made very large, and gathered in folds at the waist all round. Blue stockings, (as if in mockery of the notions we attach to the *bas bleus*), and low shoes of black leather, without binding or ornament, complete the dress of the females. The men are not so peculiar in this respect: a sailor's jacket and trowsers compose their ordinary dress; and their dark eye and olive-brown complexion, together with an occasional *bonnet rouge* are the only characteristics that recall to the memory aught we have seen on the coasts of Brittany or banks of the Garonne. Their labour is divided between sea and land; they build their own shallops, (of which the construction is peculiarly well adapted to this squally coast,) and in these vessels carry on the fisheries to a limited extent off the provincial shores, or transport their agricultural produce to the market of their commercial capital, *Saint Jean*, in New Brunswick. Their lands are of good quality, although not equal to the rich alluvium of the Annapolis valley and upper shores of the Bay of Fundy: they pay a good deal of attention to its culture; and their crops, chiefly potatoes and barley, at the time I saw them, looked cleaner and in better order than those on most of the other small farms."

"At Yarmouth," continues the traveller, on leaving this pleasing scene of primitive manners, "we come to a very different place, and may almost fancy ourselves in some rising village of the eastern states of America."—If the reader has, what we have not at present time for the investigation, we would recommend him to examine the contrast as described by the author.

As to the nature of the government, and the forms of its administration, the reader will be much amused by the description of the pigmy imitation of British legislature. A governor or lieutenant governor, towering high above his fellows in all the majesty of military rank and ample salary—an upper house, imaged forth by a council of twelve nominated by his Excellency, and consequently possessing a sufficient share of *ex-officio* influence—and a house of assembly formed of about forty representatives from the several locations, constitute the legislative body. The first act of the last-named, and in our eyes most influential portion, is to vote themselves a daily salary of a pound each for their own attendance during the ses-

sion, not to exceed, however, a certain number of days. The natural effects of this considerate act, is, that ample discussion is given to every subject at the commencement of their sittings, but that when the period of remunerative labour draws to a close, as much business is done in one day as employed their honours three, to talk about during the earlier part, and the session forthwith closes.

But we must conclude our notice of this little work of small pretensions but real utility, and we shall only point the attention of our readers to Captain Moorsom's account of the decay of the town of Shelburne, which though written respecting settlers of the year 1789, and descriptive of movements and feelings in the western hemisphere, may furnish wholesome warnings to emigrants *in prospectu* in the year 1830, who propose to direct the current of their movements to that antipodal and gigantic sphere of settlement, where, unless they ruminate deeply on such warnings, they will find, too late perhaps, like the squirrel in the fable, that sunshine does not always gild the prospects of the western world.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Remarks occasioned by Mr. Moore's Notices of Lord Byron's Life.

This little pamphlet is supposed to be from the pen of Lady Noel Byron, and is certainly published under her sanction. It purports to be a vindication of the lady's parents from certain charges or insinuations contained in Mr. Moore's book, which she "knows to be false." The imputation laid by Moore is, that Lady Byron having quitted her husband without any quarrel or misunderstanding, on a short visit to her parents, was by them moved and instigated to demand a formal separation from him, and did, in point of fact, never return. Lady Byron replies by removing all concern in the matter from her parents, and taking the whole responsibility of her conduct upon herself.—She says she thought her husband was mad, and therefore parted from him in the most amicable manner, that she might not further irritate and aggravate his disease; but when she was assured by lawyers and physicians consulted for the purpose that he was not mad, she determined never again to put herself within his power. To satisfy herself of the propriety of this line of conduct, she disclosed to Dr. Lushington, in professional confidence, the grounds of her determination. We perceive by the public prints, that the lovers of scandal and tittle-tattle, tax her ladyship with not being sufficiently explicit in her disclosures to the public: no doubt they would be highly gratified to rake into the uttermost depths of the disgusting secret; but for our parts we join most heartily in Uncle Toby's decision on a delicate subject of another nature, namely, that the parties concerned should have wiped it up and said nothing about it. We subjoin Dr. Lushington's reply to Lady Byron's confidential communication, which we think contains every thing the public are concerned to know, in a question of a strictly domestic and exceedingly painful nature:

"My dear Lady Byron—I can rely upon the accuracy of my memory for the following statement. I was originally consulted by Lady Noel on your behalf, whilst you were in the country; the circumstances detailed by her

were such as justified a separation, but they were not of that aggravated description as to render such a measure indispensable. On Lady Noel's representation, I deemed a reconciliation with Lord Byron practicable, and felt most sincerely a wish to aid in effecting it.—There was not on Lady Noel's part any exaggeration of the facts; nor, so far as I could perceive, any determination to prevent a return to Lord Byron: certainly none was expressed when I spoke of a reconciliation. When you came to town in about a fortnight, or perhaps more, after my first interview with Lady Noel, I was for the first time informed by you of facts utterly unknown, as I have no doubt, to Sir Ralph and Lady Noel. On receiving this additional information my opinion was entirely changed: I considered a reconciliation impossible. I declared my opinion, and added, that if such an idea should be entertained, I could not, either professionally or otherwise, take any part towards effecting it. Believe me, very faithfully yours,

"STEPH. LUSHINGTON.

"Great George's-street, Jan. 31, 1830."

Dialogues on Natural and Revealed Religion; with a Preliminary Inquiry, an Appendix, containing Supplemental Discourses, and Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. R. Morehead, D.D. F.R.S.E. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; and Simpkin and Marshall, London.

THE best brief explanation of the nature of this work, is furnished by its author in the dedication to his friend Mr. Jeffrey, the late editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. Its subject matter is, he tells us, in one word, RELIGION, that inspiring theme, which in happier times was at the foundation of all that was elevated and pure, not only in morals but in the efforts of genius, and which, if it has seemed, for a season indeed, to be under a heavy eclipse, is again happily breaking forth into its genuine station, although it may still be travelling through clouds. To throw all the light that can be collected upon this highest of all inquiries, and to point out its bearings upon every other branch of knowledge, and on all human improvement, is Dr. Morehead's aim in the present work; and particularly to draw closer the connexion between philosophy and religion, and to shew to the men of genius and letters of the age, that they will never employ successfully their great gifts and acquirements, unless they surrender their souls to those impulses of piety, which, through all the different views of nature and of revelation, are the only sentiments congenial with the force of reason, and with the splendours of imagination. This design is carried into effect by means of a series of ten dialogues, between an amiable sceptic and two earnest believers; these are followed by discourses on such collateral topics of inquiry, as the constant agency of the Deity, our Saviour's character as an evidence of the divinity of his religion; and the discussion of such popular objections as the want of universality in divine revelation, the late introduction of Christianity into the world, and the like.—The whole being prelated by a powerfully written and highly interesting "Preliminary Inquiry," into the grounds of belief in the existence of a Creator and moral governor of the universe, founded on the striking manifestations of intelligence and design which every where

crowd upon us; and a proof that what are called the principles of common sense, are neither more nor less than principles of natural theology. The manner in which these views coalesce with the great discoveries and saving truths of revelation, is then considered, and that heavenly teaching which was to rectify the will, and bring the warped affections of the heart into unison and co-operation with the natural principles of belief, is next developed.

Though the dialogue form, is not, in our opinion, the one most happily chosen for a work of this kind, the matter of the present is so valuable, that we willingly overlook any difference of opinion on a mere matter of taste, and cordially recommend the present volume, as the production of a man of clear, shrewd thought, expressed in terse and elegant language, upon a subject the most interesting and important that human beings are capable of investigating.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Part I.—This is the seventh edition, stereotyped and published in parts, under the superintendence of Macvey Napier, the new editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. The able preliminary dissertations by Dugald Stewart, Playfair, Leslie, and Sir J. Mackintosh, need not to be celebrated by us. Great expense, has, we understand, been gone to in preparing the present edition, and it bids fair to be executed in a manner altogether worthy of so laborious and important a work.

The Rudiments of correct reading; consisting of Rules and Examples adapted to the capacity of children. By Alex. Adam.—Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is the production of a practical teacher, drawn up and arranged with considerable judgment and skill, and well calculated both for teaching children to read, and for conveying simple, pleasing, and useful information, during that process.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Foreign Quarterly Review,* No. 10. Treuttel and Würtz, London.

WE have been very much pleased with the literary ability displayed in the present number of this Review, it appears to be conducted by a person of very careful and elegant literary taste, and the various articles, if not distinguished by any particular vigour of thought, or energy of expression, are yet abounding with useful information, and as pieces of composition are, we think, generally more correct and graceful, than we meet with in any other periodical of the day.

The first article is an Essay on the present

* In our notice of the last Number of the *Foreign Review*, in which a comparison, in some respects, was instituted between it and the *Foreign Quarterly*, mention was made of the articles in each, to which the title of the French translation of Mr. Bentham's work on Jurisprudence, was appended. We find we have been misunderstood in what we said respecting these articles; it was not our intention to institute a comparison between the merits of the essays, which by no means admit of being compared, the paper in the *Foreign Review* being a criticism on Mr. Bentham's opinions, and that in the *Foreign Quarterly*, a biographical sketch of M. Dumont, the French translator of Mr. Bentham's book, which is attributed, and we believe justly, to Sir James Mackintosh. Our object merely was to object to what we consider a literary abuse very prevalent in the present day—that of estimating productions rather by the names of the authors to whom

state of the Netherlands, and it is undoubtedly a very masterly statistical paper. It is hardly possible to imagine a statement giving a more complete and satisfactory statistical account of the Netherlands, were all the documents certainly authentic, but in this respect we fear the paper will not be thought by cautious people, to be all that could be wished—some of the tables are without any authority affixed, others are admitted to be liable to doubt, and one we observe to be given on the authority of a publication from the pen of M. Cesar Moreau. We do not know whether this gentleman be more careful in his statements with respect to continental matters, than he is when he touches upon our Irish affairs, but if we are to estimate the authenticity of the table quoted in the *Foreign Review*, by the accuracy of the statements, purporting to be information, which appear in his work on Ireland, our reliance upon it must be very small indeed. The population tables in this paper are very interesting, but we should have been as well satisfied, if the writer had not suffered his zeal to prove Mr. Sadler's views erroneous, to lead him a little out of his way. Some of our readers may perhaps not be aware, that the grand principle upon which Mr. Sadler founds his opposition to Malthus and his school, is this, that "the intensity of fecundity varies in an inverse ratio to the numbers on a given space," which means in plainer, and less concise terms, that the more dense the population becomes on a given space, the smaller will be the rate of increase in proportion to the numbers of that population.

We hope that the tables furnished by the reviewer, have been sought for more in the spirit of ascertaining the exact truth, than of proving his side of the population controversy.

We present our readers with one of the comparative tables, which will, we think, prove very interesting to those who take an interest in the subject to which it refers.

	Netherlands.	France.	Gt. Britain.
100 Births to 2807 Inhabitants,	3168	..	3534
100 Deaths to 3261 do.	4000	..	5780
100 Marriages to 13150 do.	13480	..	13233
100 do. to 408 Births,	426	..	359

It will be seen, that a given number of deaths bears a much smaller proportion to the number of inhabitants in Great Britain, than in either France or the Netherlands, the marriages are nearly equal in the three countries—the births fewest in England, and fewer in France than in the Netherlands. Had the reviewer taken in Ireland, he would have had the pleasure of finding out that we beat them all hollow, in the matter of births.

We cannot close our notice of this paper, without mention of the author's panegyric on political economy, and we give an extract from it, as affording both a curious view of the lofty notions which some persons entertain concerning

they are attributed, than by an honest examination of the productions themselves.

It has also been objected, that we have given to the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, a political character which it does not arrogate to itself: we called it whig, because we thought that in the political world, of which we have some little knowledge, though we do not chuse to discuss politics, it was so regarded: nor is it remarkable that we should have described the *Foreign Quarterly*, and the *Foreign Review*, as rival whig and tory publications, when it is known that the pages of the former are graced by the elegant compositions of Sir James Mackintosh, and those of the latter, enriched by the vigorous pen of Doctor Southey. At all events, holding ourselves, as we do, aloof from political discussion, it is impossible that we should have intended, by the political character which we gave these publications, to convey censure, or imputation of any kind.